

US008833550B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Baschnagel

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,833,550 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 16, 2014**

(54) **NASAL SPRAY AND TISSUE DISPENSER**

(76) Inventor: **Robert J. Baschnagel**, Garden City, NY
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 507 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/647,057**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 24, 2009**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0155128 A1 Jun. 30, 2011

(51) **Int. Cl.**

B65D 69/00 (2006.01)

A61M 11/00 (2006.01)

A61M 31/00 (2006.01)

A61M 15/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61M 31/00** (2013.01); **A61M 11/008**
(2014.02); **A61M 2210/0618** (2013.01); **A61M**
15/08 (2013.01); **Y10S 206/812** (2013.01)

USPC **206/233**; 206/229; 206/812; 222/192

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 221/92, 96, 97; 222/192; 128/200.22;
206/216, 518, 229, 233, 812

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,789,725 A * 4/1957 Carper 401/125
4,946,033 A * 8/1990 Conner 206/223

6,321,937 B1 * 11/2001 DeSimone et al. 221/45
7,370,754 B2 * 5/2008 Kushner 206/38
7,374,039 B2 * 5/2008 Farmer 206/229
8,006,864 B2 * 8/2011 Fryan et al. 221/96
2003/0143016 A1 7/2003 Kushner et al.
2007/0267436 A1 11/2007 Abbott et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 59-106881 U 7/1984

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Search Report and Written Opinion PCT/US2010/
061968 dated Sep. 16, 2011.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Laura Bouchelle

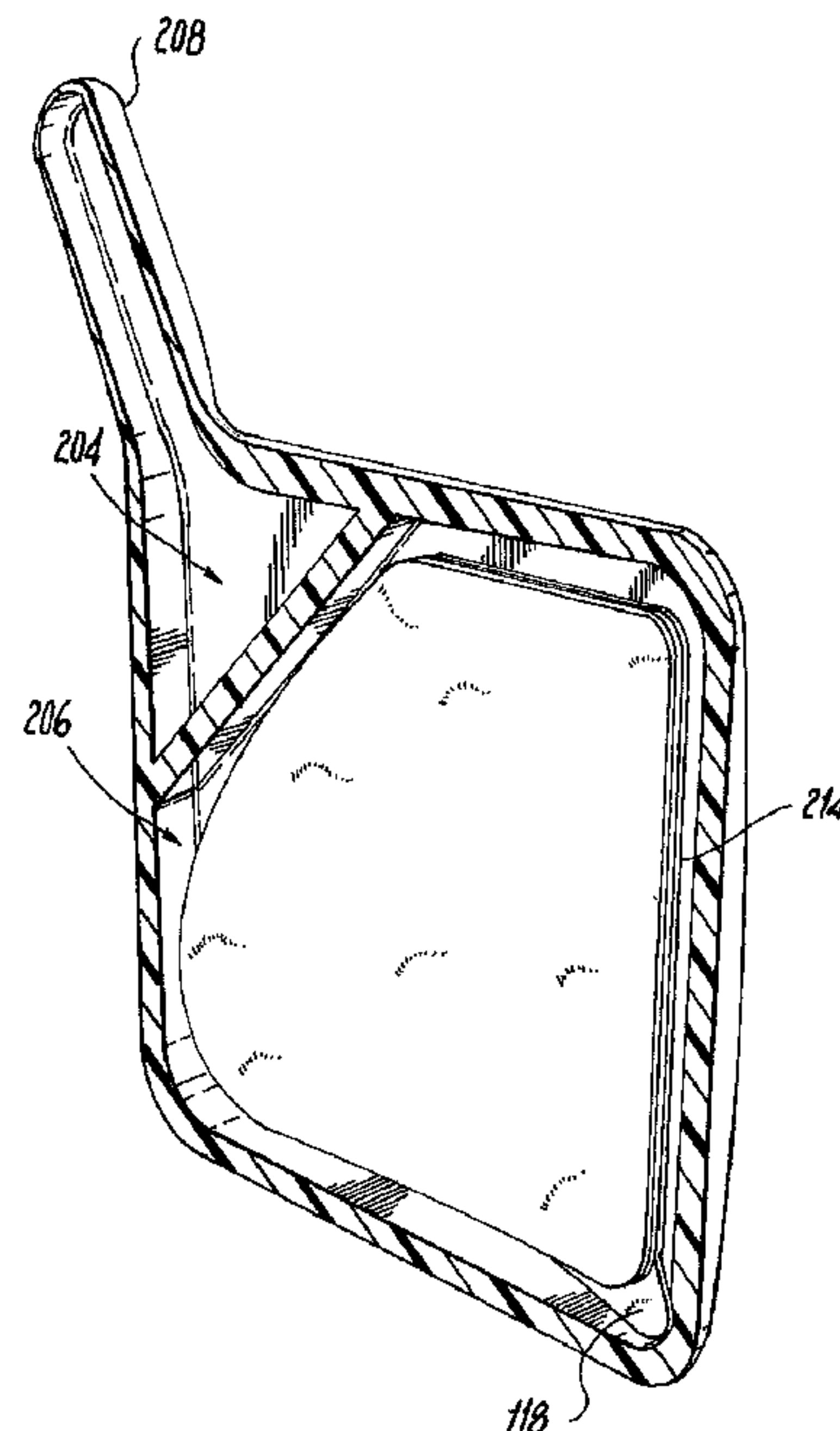
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Scully, Scott, Murphy &
Presser, P.C.

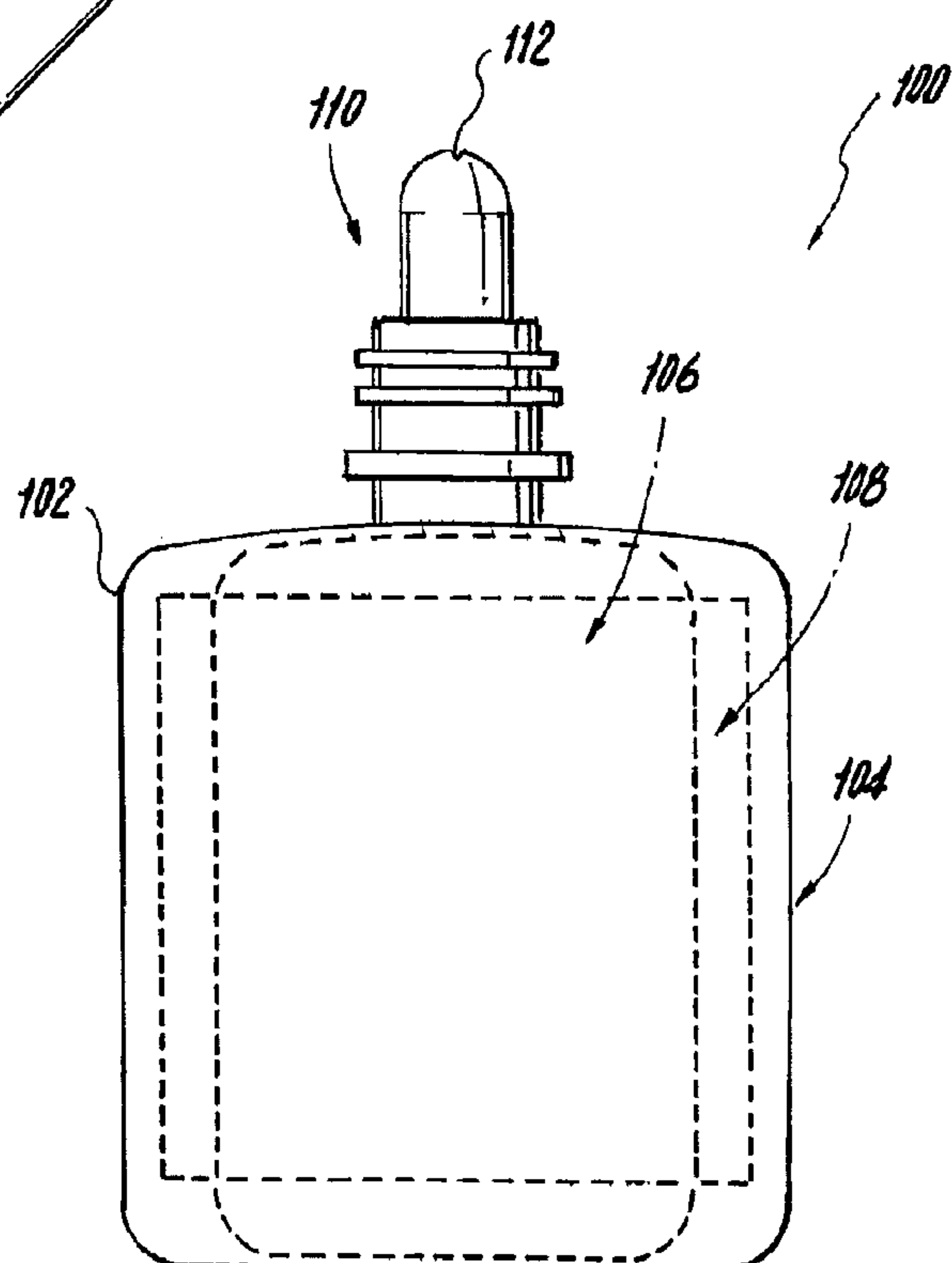
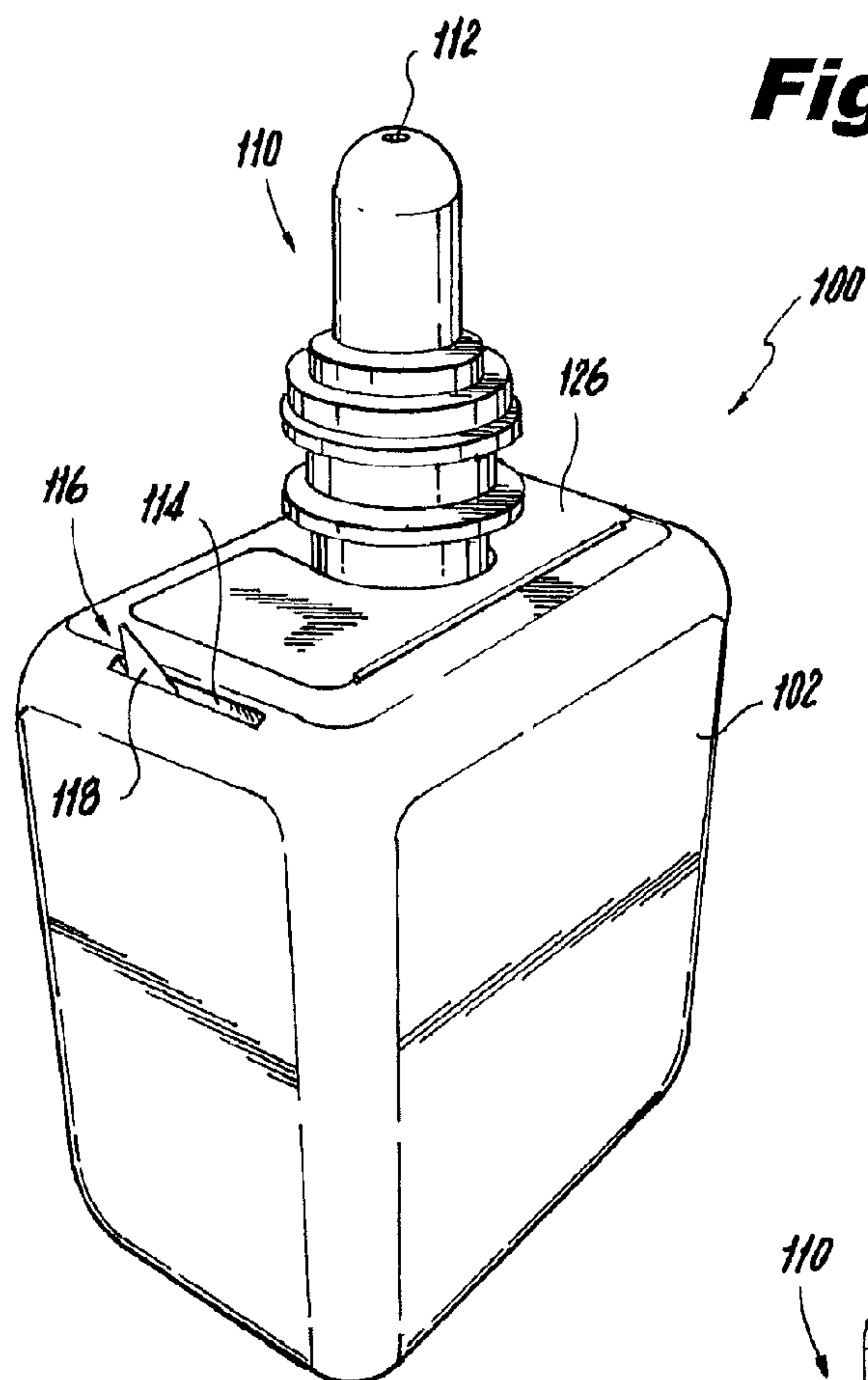
(57)

ABSTRACT

A spray package including: a container defining a cavity, the
cavity having first and second compartments; a spray projec-
tion having an orifice in fluid communication with the first
compartment; the container having an outlet in communica-
tion with the second compartment; a therapeutic liquid dis-
posed in the first compartment and being discharged through
the orifice upon application of a force to the container; and
one or more tissues disposed in the second compartment, the
one or more tissues being removable from the second com-
partment through the outlet.

11 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets





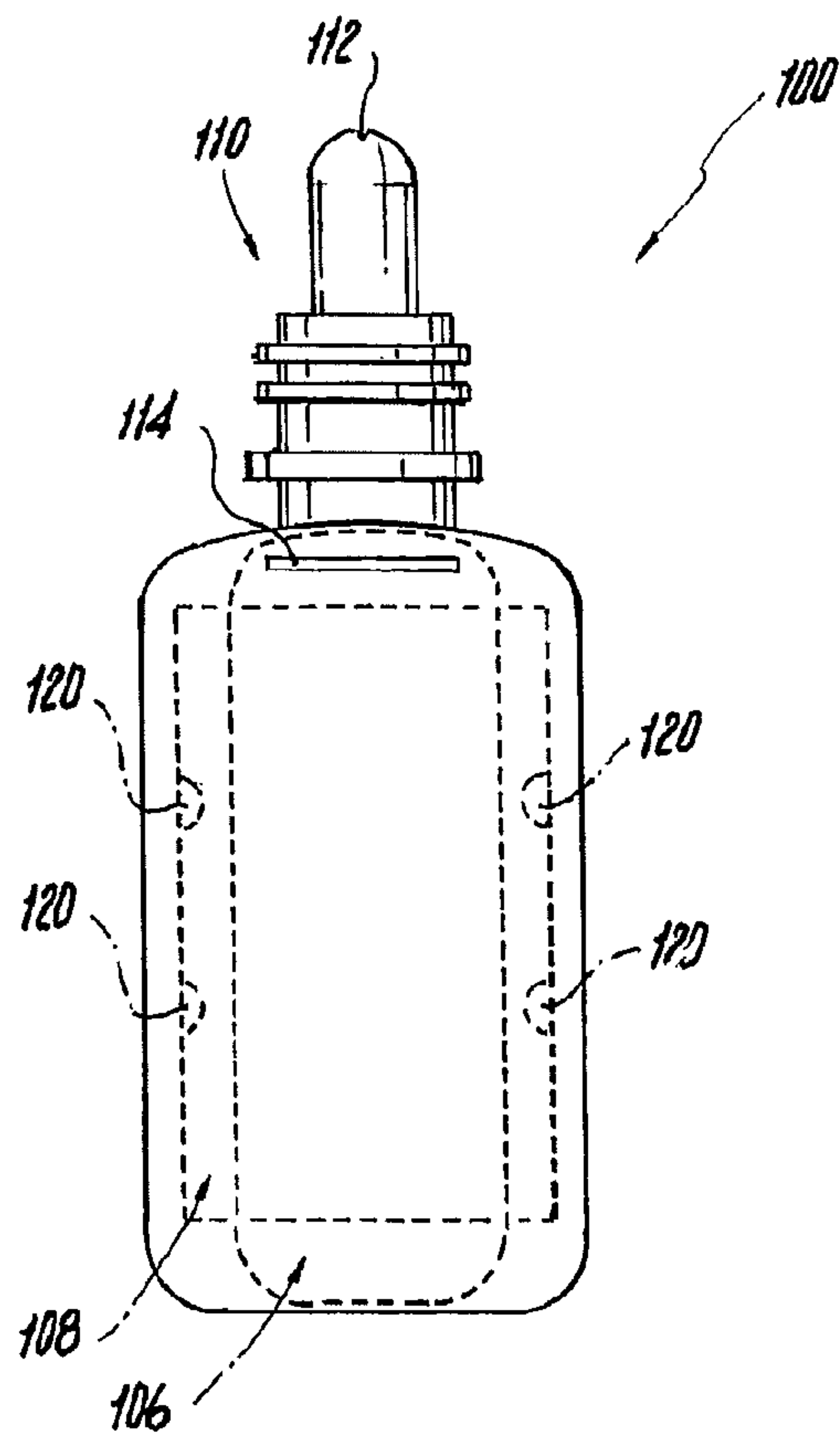


Fig. 3

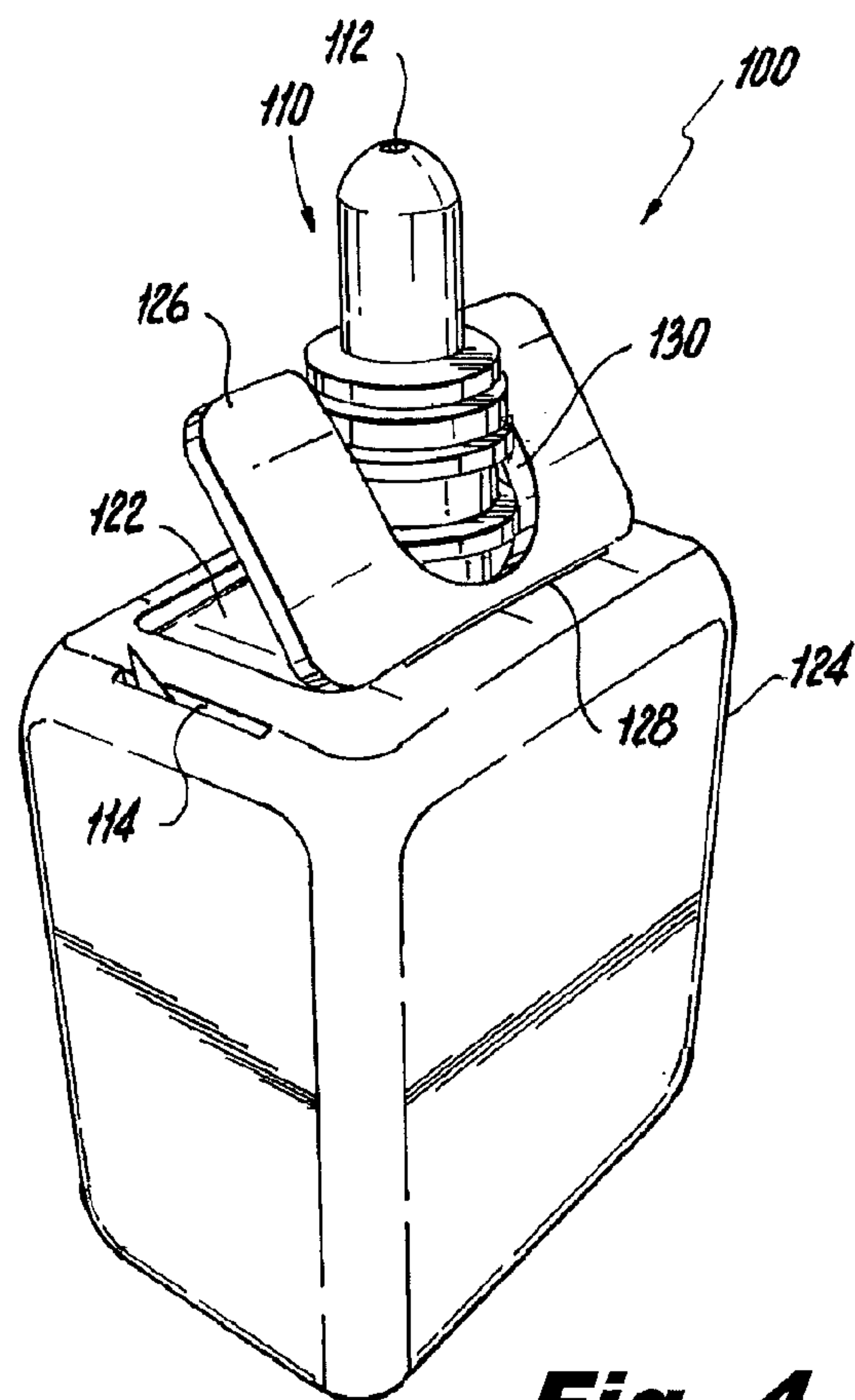


Fig. 4

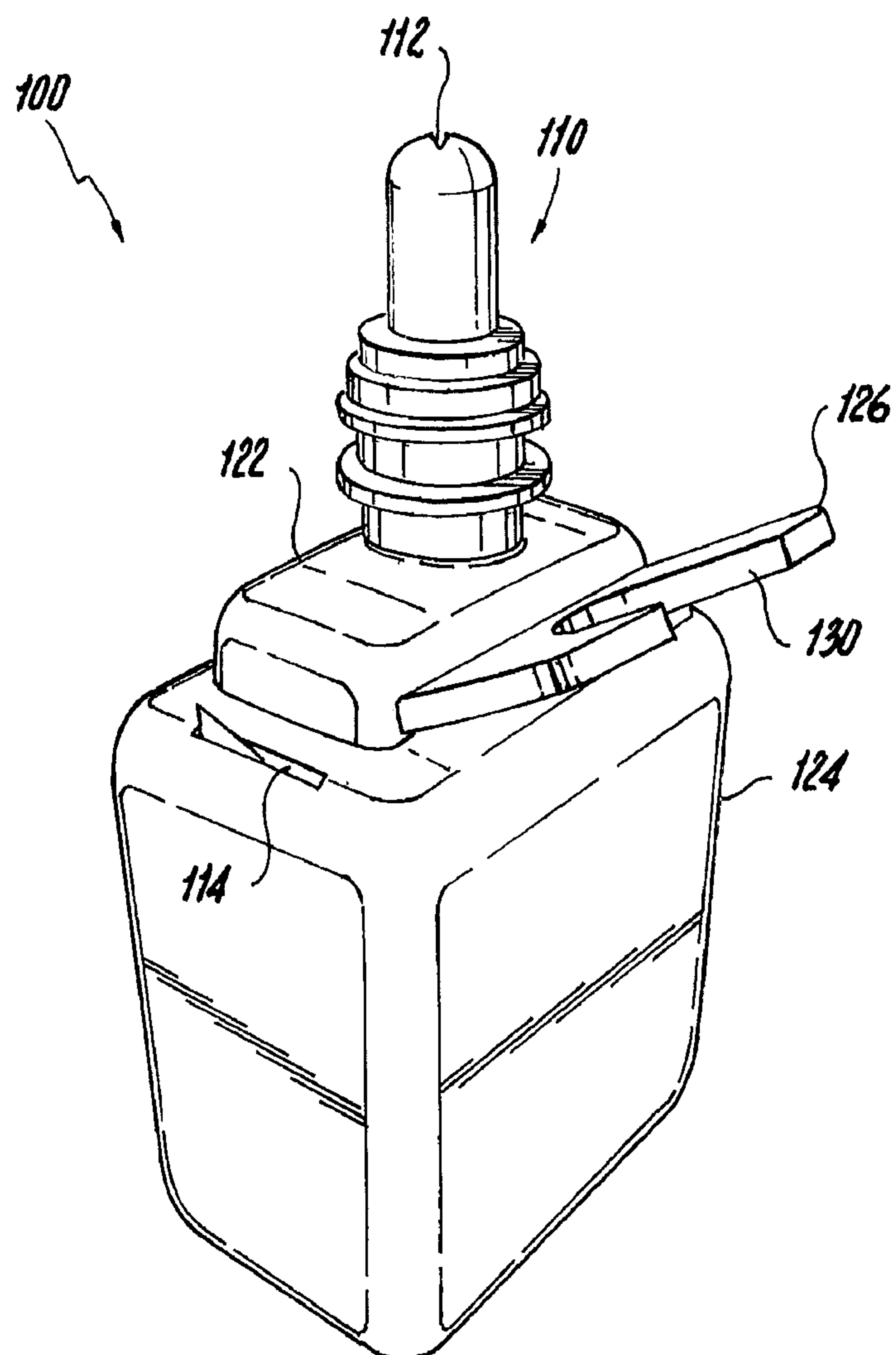


Fig. 5

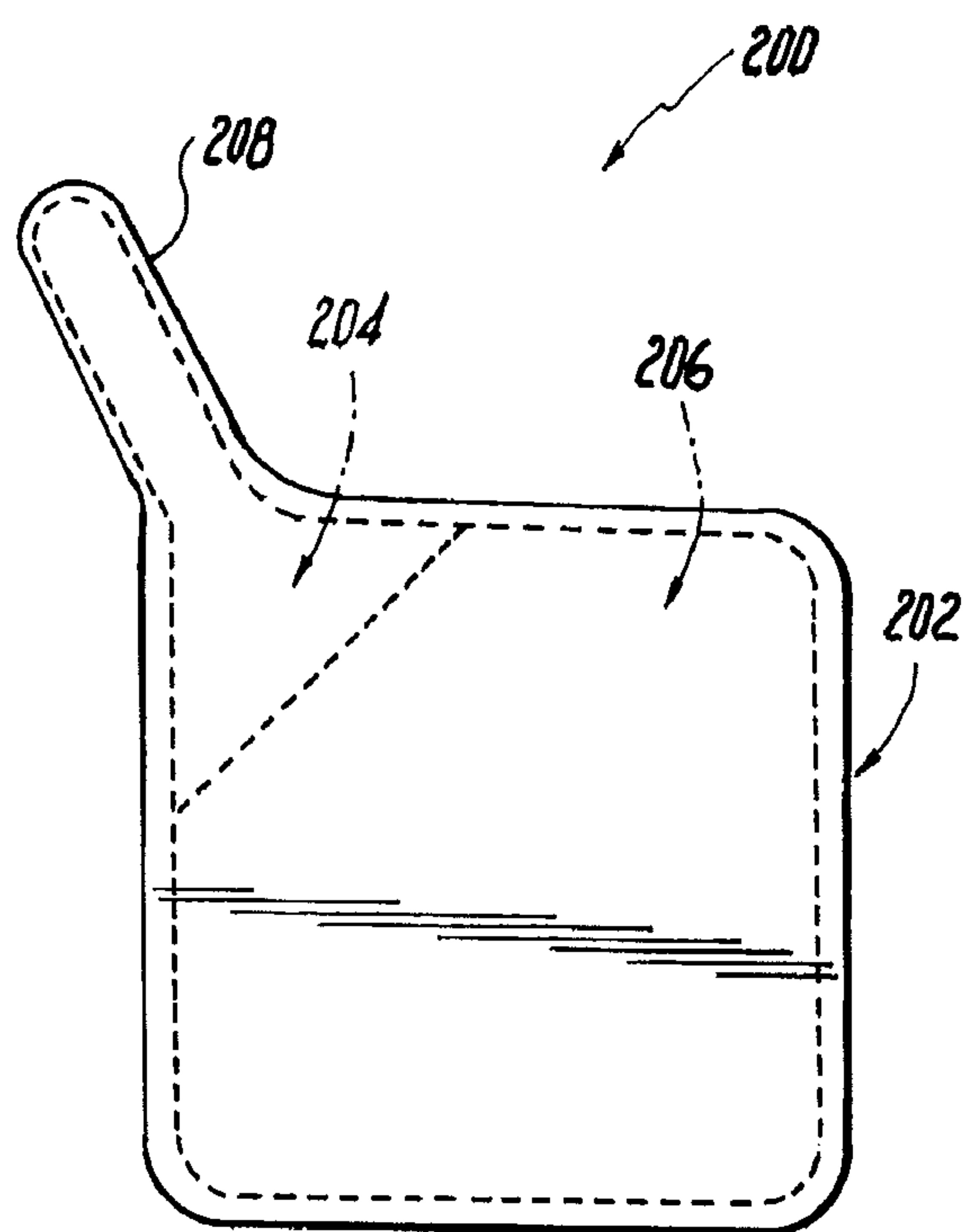


Fig. 6

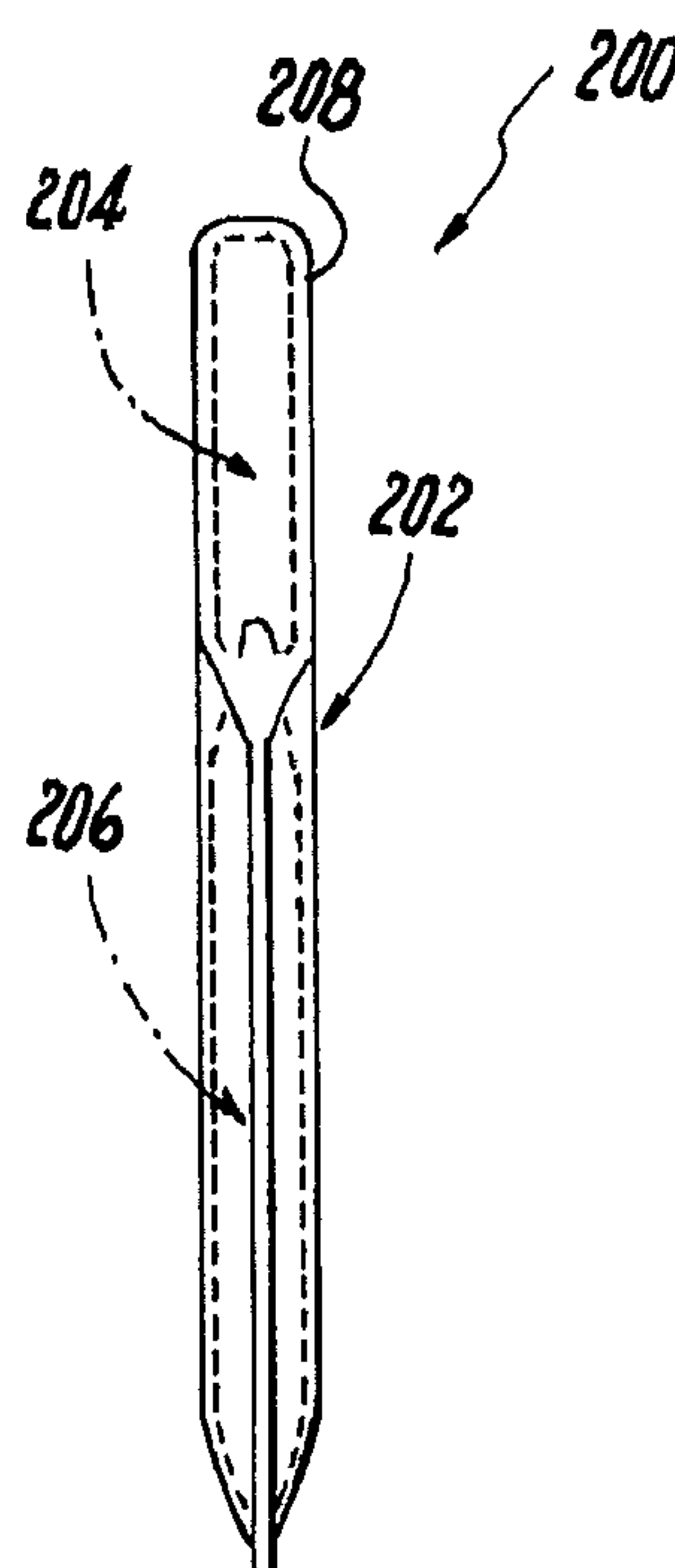


Fig. 7

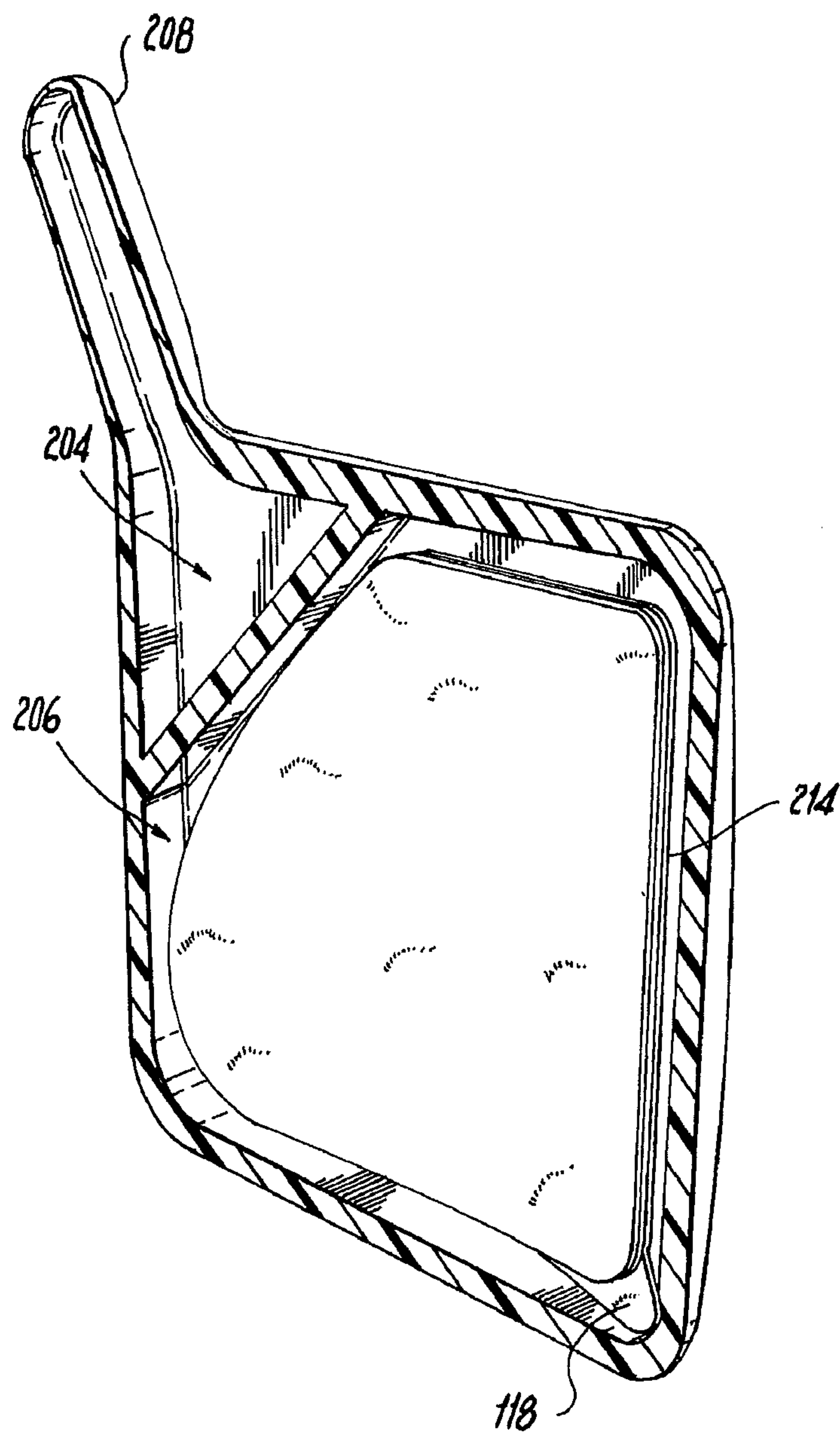


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

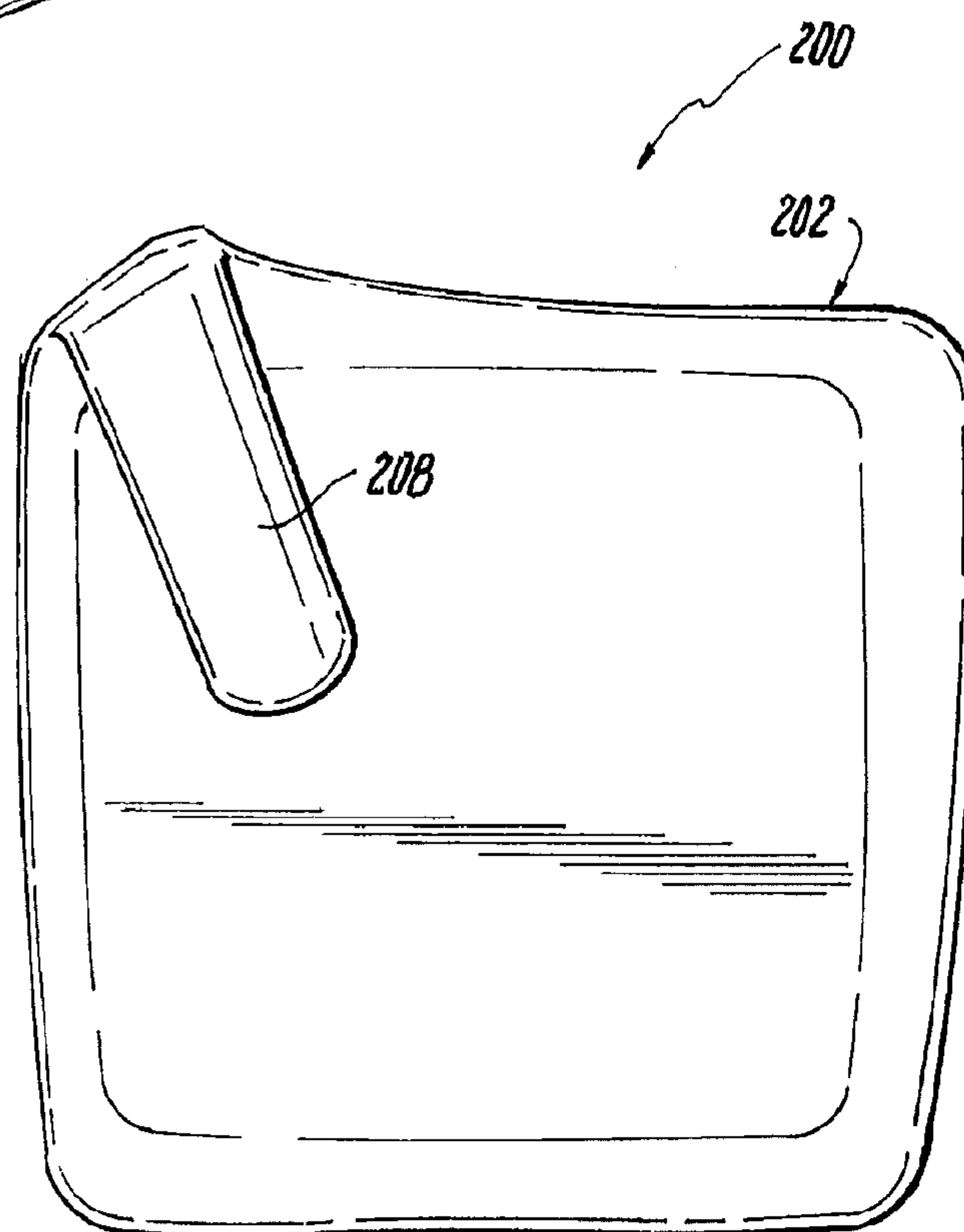
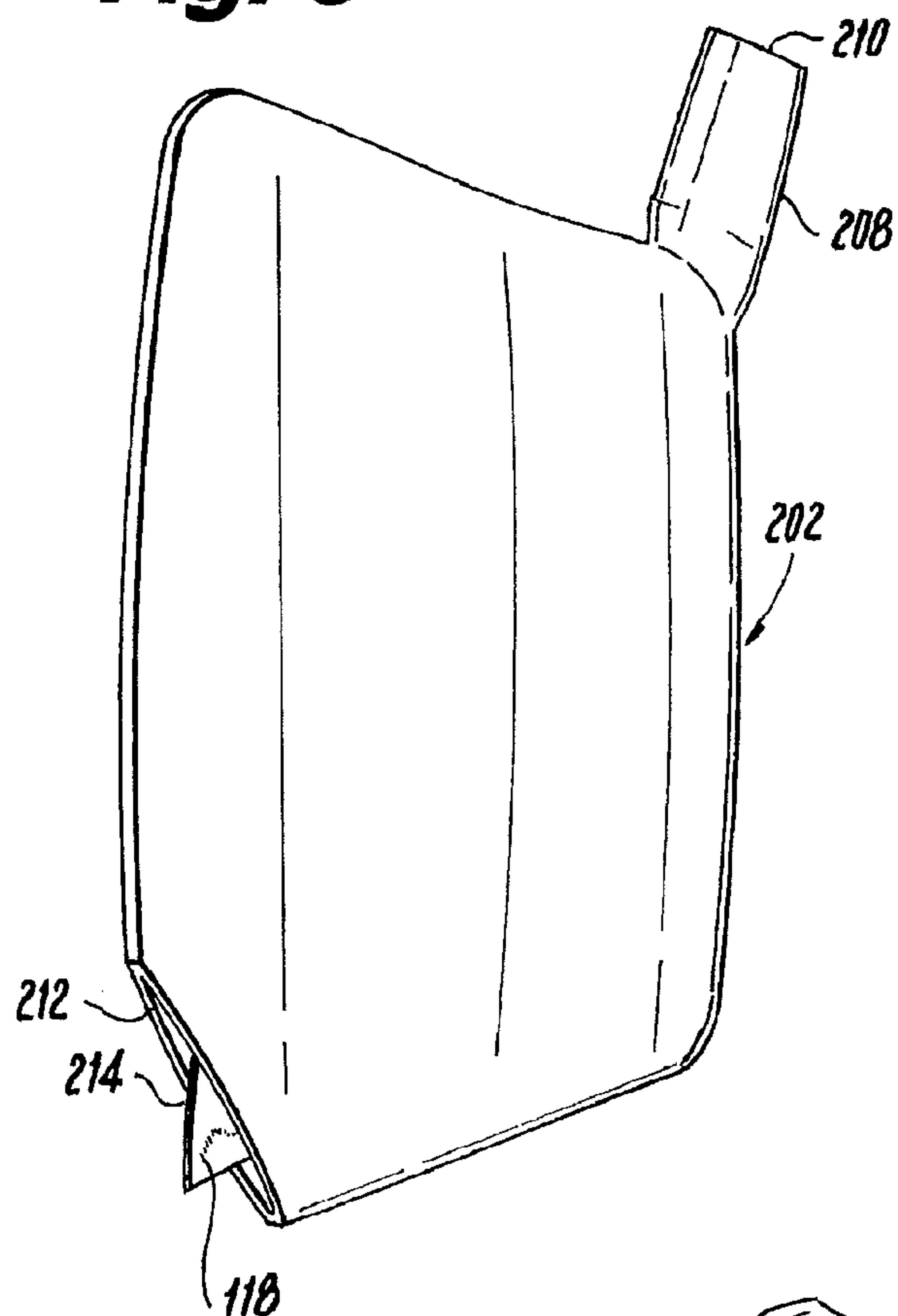


Fig. 10

1

NASAL SPRAY AND TISSUE DISPENSER

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The present invention relates generally to nasal spray packages and, more particularly, to nasal spray packages having a tissue dispenser incorporated therein.

2. Prior Art

Nasal spray packages are well known in the art. Typically, such nasal spray packages are plastic bottles having a therapeutic liquid contained in an interior cavity. Such nasal spray packages further have an orifice in communication with the cavity through which the therapeutic liquid is sprayed when the bottle is squeezed. The therapeutic liquid can be for example, saline, antihistamine or steroid sprays.

SUMMARY

Accordingly, a spray package is provided. The spray package comprising: a container defining a cavity, the cavity having first and second compartments; a spray projection having an orifice in fluid communication with the first compartment; the container having an outlet in communication with the second compartment; a therapeutic liquid disposed in the first compartment and being discharged through the orifice upon application of a force to the container; and one or more tissues disposed in the second compartment, the one or more tissues being removable from the second compartment through the outlet.

The first compartment can be interior to the second compartment. The spray package can further comprise one or more force transfer members disposed between an inner surface of the second compartment and an outer surface of the first compartment to transfer the force from the second compartment to the first compartment.

The outlet can be a slit.

The container can be formed of a first container comprising the first compartment and the projection and a second container comprising the second compartment and the outlet. The first container can be removable from the second container.

The therapeutic liquid can be selected from a group consisting of saline, antihistamine, alcohol, astringent, handwash, eyewash, disinfectant and steroid.

The one or more tissues can be loaded with a therapeutic liquid selected from a group consisting of handwash and astringent

Also provided is a liquid and tissue dispenser comprising: a container defining a cavity, the cavity having first and second compartments; a spray projection in fluid communication with the first compartment; a therapeutic liquid disposed in the first compartment; and one or more tissues disposed in the second compartment.

The container can have a first weakened area, which when pulled creates an orifice for dispensing the therapeutic fluid from the first compartment.

The container can have a second weakened area, which when pulled creates an outlet for dispensing the one or more tissues from the second compartment.

The therapeutic liquid can be selected from a group consisting of saline, antihistamine, alcohol, astringent, handwash, eyewash, disinfectant and steroid.

The one or more tissues can be loaded with a therapeutic liquid selected from a group consisting of handwash and astringent.

The projection can be foldable onto an outer surface of the container.

2

The first compartment can be positioned at a first corner of the container.

The second compartment can be positioned at a second corner of the container.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the apparatus and methods of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

FIG. 1 illustrates an isometric view of a first embodiment of a spray package.

FIG. 2 illustrates a side view of the spray package of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 illustrates an end view of the spray package of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 illustrates an isometric view of the spray package of FIG. 1 in which a compartment is shown being removed.

FIG. 5 illustrates an isometric view of the spray package of FIG. 4 in which the compartment is shown being replaced and retained.

FIG. 6 illustrates a side view of a second embodiment of a spray package.

FIG. 7 illustrates an end view of the spray package of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8, illustrates a sectional view of the spray package of FIG. 6.

FIG. 9 illustrates an isometric view of the spray package of FIG. 6 in which a corner is removed to access the tissue dispenser.

FIG. 10 illustrates the spray package of FIG. 6 in a folded configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIGS. 1-3, there is shown a first embodiment of a liquid and tissue dispenser, referred to generally as a spray package, generally indicated by reference numeral 100. Although such spray package may have particular utility as a nasal spray package, the same is not limited thereto. As discussed below, the spray package 100 can have other uses in medicine, home, cosmetic and industrial uses.

The spray package 100 includes a container 102 defining a cavity 104, where the cavity has at least first 106 and second 108 compartments. The spray package 100 also includes a spray projection 110 having an orifice 112 in fluid communication with the first compartment 106. The first compartment 106 can be interior to the second compartment 108 as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

Although not shown, the spray projection 100 can have a cap removable disposed thereon, such as by a female thread mating with a male thread on the spray projection 110 or by any other means known in the art, such as a snap fit. The container 102 further has an outlet 114 in communication with the second compartment 108. The outlet can be configured in any shape, such as a slit.

A therapeutic liquid is disposed in the first compartment 106 and can be discharged through the orifice 112 of the spray projection 110 upon application of a force to the container 102. The type of discharge can be controlled depending upon the size and shape of the orifice 112 and characteristics of the therapeutic liquid, such as viscosity. The therapeutic liquid can be any liquid, such as saline, antihistamine, alcohol, astringent, hand wash, eyewash, disinfectant and steroid.

3

One or more tissues, wipes, clothes and the like (referred to hereinafter as “tissues” **116**) are disposed in the second compartment **108** such that the one or more tissues are removable from the second compartment **108** through the outlet **114**. The one or more tissues can also be loaded with a therapeutic liquid selected such as handwash or astringent. A first (or only) of such tissues can be “primed” for removal from the outlet **114** by having a small portion **118** extending from the outlet **114** such that when pulled, the remaining portions of the tissue **116** can be pulled from the outlet **114**. Alternatively, a small tab (not shown) may be adhered to the tissue **116** and extending through the outlet **113** such that it can be pulled in the same manner as the portion **118**. If more than one tissue **116** is provide, such tissues can be intermingled such that when one is pulled from the outlet, the portion **118** of a subsequent tissue extends from the outlet **114**, as is well known in the art of tissue boxes. The tissues **16** can be wrapped around an exterior of the first compartment **106**. Such wrapped tissues **116** can facilitate transferring a force applied to the container **102** from the second compartment **108** to the first compartment **106**. Alternatively, one or more force transfer members **120** can be disposed between an inner surface of the second compartment **108** and an outer surface of the first compartment **106** to transfer the force applied to the container **102** from the second compartment **108** to the first compartment **106** so that the therapeutic liquid can be discharged from the orifice **112**. Such force transfer members, can be one or more bumps or beads formed or adhered on the inner surface of the second compartment **108** or the outer surface of the first compartment **106**.

Referring now to FIGS. **4** and **5**, the container **102** can be formed of a first container **122** comprising the first compartment **106** and the projection **110** and a second container **108** comprising the second compartment **108** and the outlet **114** where the first container **122** is removable from the second container **124**. Thus, the second container **124** can be replenished with the tissues **116** after exhaustion thereon or replaced with a new second container already containing a fresh supply of tissues **116**. Similarly, the first container **122** can be replaced with a new first container **124** having a fresh supply of therapeutic liquid. Either one of the therapeutic liquid or tissues **116** can be the same as originally used or different.

As shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the second container **124** can have an access door **126** having a hinge **128** and a cut-out for the spray projection **130**. The hinge can be of any known in the art, such as those referred to as “living” hinges. The door **126** can be pried open with a fingernail of the user and can be closed with a snap fit as is known in the art. Once the access door **126** is opened, the first container **122** can be removed therefrom and can be replaced into the same or a different second container **124**.

Referring now to FIGS. **6** and **7**, there is shown a second embodiment of a liquid and tissue dispenser, generally referred to as a dispenser and generally indicated by reference numeral **200**. The dispenser **200** includes a container **202** defining a cavity where, like the first embodiment, the cavity has first **204** and second **206** compartments. A spray projection **208** in fluid communication with the first compartment **204** is provided as well as a therapeutic liquid disposed in the first compartment **204**. One or more tissues are disposed in the second compartment **206**. Such therapeutic liquid and tissues can be of any type known in the art, such as those discussed above with regard to the first embodiment. The first and second compartments **204**, **206** can be disposed such that the first compartment **204** is positioned at a first corner of the container and the second compartment **206** is positioned at a

4

second corner of the container as is clearly illustrated in the cross-section al view of FIG. **8**.

Referring now to FIG. **9**, the dispenser **200** is generally disposable and does not include an orifice for discharging the therapeutic liquid from the projection **208** or an outlet for removal of the tissues. However, the projection and second compartment is formed of a material that is easily torn or has a first weakened area **210**, which when pulled creates an orifice for dispensing the therapeutic fluid from the first compartment and a second weakened area **212**, which when pulled creates an outlet for dispensing the one or more tissues **214** from the second compartment (which is/are exposed after tearing the second weakened portion **212**). The material being easily torn or having a weakened area that is easily torn as generally referred to hereinafter as being a weakened area.

Referring now to FIG. **10**, the projection **208** can be foldable onto an outer surface of the container **202** so as to be more portable and/or to condense the same for packaging, such as in sterile clear cellophane or other material package.

While there has been shown and described what is considered to be preferred embodiments of the invention, it will, of course, be understood that various modifications and changes in form or detail could readily be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. It is therefore intended that the invention be not limited to the exact forms described and illustrated, but should be constructed to cover all modifications that may fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A spray package comprising:

a container defining a cavity, the cavity having first and second compartments, the container having a thickness defined by its smallest outer dimension;

a spray projection having an orifice in fluid communication with the first compartment, the spray projection having a thickness defined by its outer dimension;

the container having an outlet in communication with the second compartment;

a therapeutic liquid disposed in the first compartment and being discharged through the orifice upon application of a force to the container; and

one or more tissues disposed in the second compartment, the one or more tissues being removable from the second compartment through the outlet;

wherein the thickness of the container is substantially the same as the thickness of the spray projection;

wherein the container has a weakened area, which when pulled creates the orifice for dispensing the therapeutic fluid from the first compartment.

2. The spray package of claim **1**, wherein the outlet is a slit.

3. The spray package of claim **1**, wherein the container is formed of a first container comprising the first compartment and the projection and a second container comprising the second compartment and the outlet.

4. The spray package of claim **1**, wherein the therapeutic liquid is selected from a group consisting of saline, antihistamine, alcohol, astringent, handwash, eyewash, disinfectant and steroid.

5. The spray package of claim **1**, wherein the one or more tissues are loaded with a therapeutic liquid selected from a group consisting of handwash and astringent.

6. A liquid and tissue dispenser comprising:

a container defining a cavity, the cavity having first and second compartments, the container further having a thickness defined by its smallest outer dimension;

a spray projection in fluid communication with the first compartment, the spray projection having a thickness defined by its outer dimension;

5

a therapeutic liquid disposed in the first compartment; and
one or more tissues disposed in the second compartment;
wherein the thickness of the container is substantially the
same as the thickness of the spray projection;
wherein the container has a weakened area, which when 5
pulled creates an outlet for dispensing the one or more
tissues from the second compartment.

7. The dispenser of claim 6, wherein the therapeutic liquid
is selected from a group consisting of saline, antihistamine,
alcohol, astringent, handwash, eyewash, disinfectant and ste- 10
roid.

8. The dispenser of claim 6, wherein the one or more tissues
are loaded with a therapeutic liquid selected from a group
consisting of handwash and astringent.

9. The dispenser of claim 6, wherein the first compartment 15
is positioned at a first corner of the container.

10. The dispenser of claim 9, wherein the second compart-
ment is positioned at a second corner of the container.

11. A liquid and tissue dispenser comprising:
a container defining a cavity, the cavity having first and 20
second compartments, the container further having a
thickness defined by its smallest outer dimension;
a spray projection in fluid communication with the first
compartment, the spray projection having a thickness
defined by its outer dimension; 25
a therapeutic liquid disposed in the first compartment; and
one or more tissues disposed in the second compartment;
wherein the thickness of the container is substantially the
same as the thickness of the spray projection;
wherein the projection is foldable onto an outer surface of 30
the container.

* * * * *

6